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MONDAY, May 13, 1771.

To the FREE ELECTORS *of the* MASSACHUSETTS-BAY. *vid. pa. 475*

Friends and Brethren in one common Cause,

I Promised to lay before you the proper train of argument to prove that "your owning the British parliament for *your* supreme legislature, would be voluntarily to sacrifice *freedom*, and accept the CONDITION of *slaves*." I was led to that promise upon finding a person of so great a character for sense and learning as his Excellency Thomas Hutchinson Esq; publickly avowing such a relation. But really, upon second thoughts, a train of argument appeared no more necessary on this occasion than it would be to prove your condition slavish, if the *will of the Grand Turk* was substituted in the place of the *British Parliament*. We are, in my opinion, bound by the decisions of one as much as the other; and our situation would be much better, if the Turk should resolve he had "Right to make acts binding upon us in all cases whatever," than it is now the British Parliament have done it. I shall give two reasons. In the first place, every legislative has its executive, and no one will deny that the executive of Great Britain is a much more formidable object of our attention than that of Turkey. Secondly, every individual among us would think himself warranted to oppose the Turkish executive: whereas some, from the same principles either of timidity or purblind affection, which suffered the British usurpation at first, are led even now to believe those, who say an opposition to her executive would be rebellion.

A man meets me and asks for my purse; I enquire, for what? He tells me he has a *Right* to it; I inform him that it is my own property, and desire him to explain his *Right*; he presents his pistol, and I immediately know him a ROBBER.

Great-Britain is exercising a Right over us founded either in *Law*, or in *Equity* springing from protection, or in the *principles* of the foregoing highway collector. Appearances certainly proclaim the last. Our Petitions & Remonstrances, full of respectful arguments, have been answered, if I may so say, by the *Fist* of the British parliament, by a *Fleet* and *Army*.——Is the generous spirit of Britain to be experienced only by her *natural enemies*? With them she *negociates*—negociates *most patiently*. Is the Coup de Main to be exercised only against her *natural allies*? for by that elegant French term, which denotes a *brave* as well as brisk action, do Bernard's *better sort* call the slyly conducted sly surprize of Castle William.

Such language as this, I am sensible, must appear only irritating, 'till I have fully explained my idea of *our* constitution. I shall aim to do it in few words; and shall chiefly borrow those without saying from whom.

"GOD is infinite *wisdom*, *goodness* and *power* united; and those attributes are in perpetual exertion for the happiness of the universe, which he rules. All earthly governments, tho' of necessity inferior in perfection, should be *like* God's, and be exerted for the felicity of their subjects. The government or constitution of England is justly admired by foreigners; who consider the *spirit* of it, while Englishmen have often reason to groan at the *letter*. It is said to have all the advantages of aristocracy, democracy and monarchy. It consists of *Lords*, *Commons* and *King*. In other words, it has *wisdom* to see what is for the happiness of the society; *goodness* to wish or intend that happiness; and *power* to execute the resolves of that wisdom and goodness, lodged for the sake of dispatch in one.

We are subjects of a constitution so similar to that of England that, when we speak of our Liberty, we call it *English* instead of Massachusetts or American. Our *Council*, *House* of Representatives and *Governor* answer to England's Lords, Commons and King. Some think the *wisdom* of our Council not worse, for being elective, than that of the Lords, which comes by ordinary generation. And our House of Representatives is by many said to be a body of more dignity than the Commons: these last being chosen by one tenth of their community; and the former by the general voice of ours. It is that partial right of electing the Commons which is the source of the continuance of complaints in Old England, and of British Tyranny over us. I say Tyranny, for I utterly deny the least constitutional subjection to the Lords and Commons, any more than to the Parliament of Paris. The King is indeed the monarchical part of our provincial constitution, and in that character only commands my allegiance.

Much paper has been spent in endeavouring to fix a proper bound to the exercise of British parliamentary authority over us. I freely grant that if Britain has the LEAST *legislative* right, she has every other that can be named, and the intire disposal of our property and lives. And I challenge all the learning of all her advocates to prove that right. This challenge does not arise from vanity, but from a sincerely honest wish to know under what government I live, and a longing desire to see lasting tranquility and harmony restored to the province, which cannot be expected till our true constitution is definitely fixed.

What respect can I owe to men of sense and learning, who abet those very measures which interrupt our peace, without condescending to prove their legality? Can I proclaim their friendship to the province, and celebrate their inflexible integrity? No, that is impossible. I must look upon them as cruel enemies; and I trust that few of you, my Friends and Brethren, will form a different judgment of them.

vid. pa. 473. A AN ELECTOR IN 1771.

From the Gazetteer and New Daily Advertiser.

To the PEOPLE *of* England. *pa. 379*

A Long absence from town has prevented me from taking notice sooner of an account of the trial of Captain Preston, made public under the signature of *Veritas*. That account, partial and unfair as it is, I perceive has been industriously copied into the papers and magazines, and will pass on multitudes as just and authentic. The evident tendency is to asperse the town of Boston, for which purpose a judge from the Bench, as indecently as unjustly, reflects on their conduct in this prosecution.

It is not enough, that the people of Boston have seen the blood of their fellow-citizens unmercifully shed by an unbridled soldiery; they must be charged too with the most opprobrious and savage spirit, for endeavouring to bring the person, who commanded during this slaughter of their countrymen, to public justice. This is manifestly the purpose for which this account of Capt. Preston's trial was composed. The sacred bench of Justice is made the seat of political calumny; and the reverend expounders of the law become the partizans of an odious and oppressive administration. They declare, that there was not only a defect of proof that Capt. Preston ordered his men to fire, but charge the people with being the aggressors; and lament, "that this affair turns out so much to the disgrace of every person concerned against the prisoner, & so much to the shame of the town in general." To this *Veritas* adds, in the true spirit of candour and veracity, which mark the epistolary essays of Governor Bernard and his associates, "The factious are now overwhelmed with a sense of their own villainy."

Supposing these declarations of the Judges to be truly reported, let us see what ground there was for this charge against the town and people.

That it is incumbent on every member of society to endeavour to bring the suspected author of shedding blood to justice, cannot be denied. That it is more indispensibly the duty of a magistrate, is equally unquestionable. When, therefore, several people of the town had been killed, and Capt. Preston was suspected of having commanded the soldiers, who notoriously perpetrated that killing, was it shameful or unwarrantable in the Magistrates of the town to make all possible enquiry into the truth of that suspicion? Was it not their absolute duty so to do? And, in performing that duty, how were they culpable? When too they perceived, that the *officers of the Crown* were meditating, *ex parte affidavits* privately taken, to throw the whole odium of the transaction, and a charge little short of rebellion, upon the people of the town; when Mr. *Commissioner Robinson* was dispatched *express* to England, to prejudice his Majesty's Ministers, the Parliament, and the people, with *his state* of the matter; was it reproachful in them to take affidavits concerning it, and transmit them to England, to counteract that representation, which they might well have expected would be, as it really was, unjust and injurious to them?

Were not these affidavits publickly and fairly taken, with notice given to all those who were concerned, to attend and cross examine the witnesses, and the whole authenticated by the Governor's attestation to the credibility of those Magistrates, who vouched for the witnesses having been duly sworn and fairly examined? Nay, in tenderness to the person accused, and with the most sacred attention to justice, did not the town forbid these affidavits to be made public there, till after the trial? In what light then was this conduct of the town reproachable? They did their duty, and that with the utmost regard to truth, humanity, and justice. To whose disgrace therefore, does this affair turn out? To whose shame but to that of the Judge, who, forgetting totally the reverence due to his own character, to truth, and to the seat which he filled, could extrajudicially utter so unjust and unbecoming a calumny? Let Sir Francis tell us, who it is that ought to be overwhelmed with a sense of their own guilt, the town, which has acted fairly and honourably, or his associates, who, after having brought upon the town the miseries of a military government, and a military massacre, are endeavouring, by forged tales and fraudulent devices, to fix the reproach of inhumanity and injustice on a brave, a loyal, and an injured people.

The people of England are not destitute of spirit, because they have endured the massacre of St. George's Fields, nor the inhabitants of Boston, because they have not taken vengeance on those who perpetrated that of the 5th of March. They both look up to the laws for redress; they trust that Justice will again resume her sword, the laws their salutary censure, and the perpetrators of these outrageous acts be brought to condign punishment. It will neither be wise nor safe to convince them of their mistake.

Upon the whole of this evidence, it is curious to see what a subtle web of legal sophistry was wove by the learned Judge Trowbridge, for the entanglement of the jury. It is in proof, said he, that the centinel was insulted; the King has a right to send his troops where he pleases, and the commanding officer to place his centinel where he thinks proper, and to support him; the centinel and the soldiers were therefore in the King's peace; the people were a mob, unlawfully assembled, were out of the King's peace, therefore the soldiers killing them was, at the worst, no more than excuseable homicide. What force there is in fine reasoning! Would any man living have thought, that a body of soldiers, who had killed five innocent men, without the intervention of a single Magistrate, with scarce a moment's warning, could be so logically proved entirely innocent? But, not content with this, the learned Judge gives it to us in another light. The soldiers were assaulted, therefore they killed the people *se defendendo*, which is excuseable. A friend of mine, who is a lawyer, has favoured me with my Lord Hale's opinion of what is law in such a case; and I take it his authority is of as much weight as that of Mr. Justice Trowbridge. "A bare *fear*, says my Lord Hale, though on a *just* cause, and though on *fear* of life, gives not a man power to take away the life of another; but it must be an actual, *inevitable danger* of his *own life*; for the law has provided a security for him by flight, and a recourse to the civil Magistrate." This seems to be pretty plain and

(a) vid. the Verdict on Preston, pa 298. (b) vid Vindex. pieces on Trial of Preston & page 325 &c &c (c) Judge Trowbridge & vid Narrative of the massa. pa. 659. (d) vid page 180. Vol. 2. Vid. Judge Trowbridge Charge to Jury in Trial of Soldiers page 963 (e) vid. pa. 64. (f) vid. pa. 340 (g) vid ye Oration pa. 1016.

‖ Vid. pa. 461, continued. † By Mas. James Lovell. ‡ vid Speech pa. 438. ~ vid act pa. 792. Vol. 1.
To Find them look in y^e Index under R. ‖ vid Arrival of Fleet &c. pa. 263. Vol. 2.
= vid. Castle pa. 242. 243. (vol. 2.

pertinent. It will not be eaſy for the Judge, aided even by the eloquence of Mr. Auchmuty, the *Attorney General*, who pleads *againſt* the Crown, to perſuade me, that a party of ſoldiers, drawn up in regular battalia, with bayonets ſecured, and loaded muſkets, two regiments within call, and at the very time getting under arms, could be in any actual and inevitable danger of their lives, or even in any fear of them, from a ſmall (for there were not near an hundred people) and unarmed mob. ¶ I have a better opinion of the courage of his Majeſty's troops; the ſtory does not tell well. Indeed the Judge, after very long and laborious ſearch, found ſome item of an old Highland broad-ſword among the crowd; but it does not appear the ſoldiers had made this diſcovery. What terror or actual danger there may be in a Highland broad-ſword, in the hand of a Boſtonian, Judge Trowbridge can beſt tell; but in my mind, and in that I believe of every ſoldier, a fixed bayonet is at any time a match for an Andrew Farara. But the Judge is unfortunate in this *ſe defendendo* argument in another reſpect, for we generally, and I conceive, rightly underſtand, that a man, in any event, is excuſeable for taking the life of him only, who put him into this inevitable danger, and not of thoſe who may be accidentally by, or at ſome diſtance. Now it is ſurely an aukward, though a military and effectual method, to put a man, who perſonally aſſaults me, to death, by platoon firing among the people. It ſeems, however, that the reverend Judge does not regard thoſe little inadvertences; but as one man had by *his law* deſerved death for aſſaulting a ſoldier (though even this was proved only by a Negro) the killing four or five more was in his apprehenſion, a trifle very pardonable. ¶ Theſe are *legal opinions*, and theſe *Judges*, whom even the chaſte Sandwich, the candid Hillſborough, and the modeſt Rigby, muſt approve. The miniſtry have ſet up the prize of political proſtitution, and they will find competitors enough for it even in America: the reverend Judges, it is evident, will not be laſt in the liſts.

Take then this matter ſeriouſly as you will, no excuſe can be found for the blood that was ſhed. ¶ No Magiſtrate was called upon. The *danger* was neither *imminent* nor *inevitable*, nor ſuch as would affect a man of common reſolution, much leſs a body of ſoldiers ¶: for in all caſes where fear is pleaded, it muſt be ſuch as might influence a brave man, not a puſillanimous perſon. Not *ſuch fear* as appears from Governor Bernard's letters to have opperated upon his Excellency, when he miſtook the ſhouts of ſome jocular boys for the yells and howlings of ſavages.

The public muſt not conclude from the purity of the Courts here, that they are immaculate there. The ſame tender care is not uſed to preſerve the ſtreams of juſtice, through the whole dominion, pure and untainted as the fountain from whence they flow. Having never ſeen Juries perverted here, nor Judges endeavouring to ſtrain law, and plan charges to enſure arbitrary puniſhment of Court criminals, we may well be aſtoniſhed at the proceedings of prerogative Judges and packed Juries. ¶

But this ſhort-hand correſpondent of *Veritas*'s has after the manner of a great northen luminary (a) in our law, given us only a *little* of the trial, *by way*, I ſuppoſe, *of ſtating*. This account, like that ſtating, is calculated to ſuppreſs truth, and pervert juſtice. For it was in proof, that the firſt mob, collected by the centinel's beating a little boy, conſiſted chiefly of boys; that on the bells ringing, which was in conſequence of ſome outrages committed in other parts of the town by the ſoldiers, a number of the inhabitants were drawn out of their houſes; that many of them, thus alarmed, reſorted to the place where the firſt diſturbance happened, with as little intention of killing as expectation of being killed; and that on the people ſo collected, the ſoldiers fired: yet not only the officer who commanded, but the ſoldiers who executed this bloody buſineſs, have eſcaped unpuniſhed. Whether theſe acquittals reflect ſhame and diſgrace on the town, or on the Courts, the impartial public is left to determine.

In the mean time let us look a moment at the alarming ſituation, which our fellow-ſubjects of Boſton are in at preſent. A licentious ſoldiery, unawed by the civil power, inſulting over them, countenanced by the Courts in an opinion, that, being provoked, they may fire upon the inhabitants with impunity, ſtimulated by revenge and reſentment to outrage & to blood. Where now are the citizens to look for peace or protection? Can ſuch a ſtate be long endured? Would it be ſurprizing if the people, ſo urged and inſulted, ſhould appeal to the *ultima ratio libertatis*, and obtain by violence the juſtice they have in vain expected from the laws?

JUNIUS AMERICANUS. *

William Greenleaf,

Fronting Cornhill,

Has receiv'd from LONDON and from the MAKERS, by the laſt Ships,

A COMPLEAT ASSORTMENT of ENGLISH GOODS, which he will ſell, Wholeſale or Retail, at the loweſt Rate for ready Money.

At the ſame Place may be had,

A few Caſks of Allum, Copperas and Brimſtone. Alſo Pepper by the Bag, and Pipes by Box.

William Bant,

Informs his Friends and Cuſtomers, that he has removed from Cornhill to the Store South of Mr. Caleb Blanchard's, fronting Dock-Square; and that he has imported in the laſt Ships from London,

A general Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Goods, which he will ſell by Wholeſale and Retail at the very loweſt Rates for Caſh.

‡‡*‡ *All Perſons who will favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend upon being well uſed.*

William Phillips

Informs his Cuſtomers and others,

That he has juſt Imported in the Captains Caleſ, Gardner and Bryant from LONDON,

A General Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, which he ſells cheap for Caſh at his Shop in Cornhill, Boſton, three Shops Southward of the Poſt-Office.

Alſo Stationary, Cutlary, Groceries, &c. &c. &c.

Fine *Liverpool* SALT

TO be Sold on board the Schooner Drake, at Gray's Wharff. Inquire at Meſſrs. Bethune & Prince's Store in King Street—Where is to be Sold,

Choice *Liverpool* ALE in Hampers of three Dozen each. May 10, 1771.

Joſeph Coolidge, jun'r.

Has juſt IMPORTED from LONDON, and has to ſell at his Shop oppoſite Mr. William Greenleaf's, Foot of Cornhill,

A Variety of Jewellry, among which are, Paſte ſhoe-buckles, knee and ſtock ditto, paſte, roſe and ſtar earings, garnet ditto, paſte, marqueſet and garnet ſprigs and pins, paſte combs, plain tortoiſe-ſhell ditto, ſtay-hooks, broaches, watch-ſeals, cornelian and moco buttons; alſo, plated buckles and ſpurs, watch-chains, keys and hooks, ſteel-top thimbles, coral beeds, teeth bruſhes, money-ſcales, ſets of pennyweights and grains, pinchbeck buckles and buttons, and many other articles, with all kinds of Goldſmiths and Jewellers Work.

Goldſmiths and Jewellers may be ſupplied with all ſorts of chriſtal, garnet, white and red foyle, ſhoe and knee chapes, large black lead pots, crucibles, moulding ſand, buckle bruſhes, ſand paper, iron and braſs bar wire, binding wire, borax, pumice ſtones, gravers, knife tools, ſcorpers, frezing punches, ſandover, files, flour of emery, &c.

*** Thoſe who are pleaſed to favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend upon having the above Articles as cheap as can be purchaſed in Boſton.

ASBY,

WATCH-MAKER & FINISHER from LONDON, Oppoſite Meſſ. *Cox & Berry*'s Store in King-Street, BOSTON.

HAVING Imported in the laſt Ships from London, a large Quantity of Clocks, with curious Paintings and Motions in the Arches. Likewiſe a compleat Aſſortment of Gold, Silver, Pinchbeck and Metal Watches, of different Prices; particularly one Gold Watch, calculated to keep Longitude at Sea, it having every advantageous Improvement from Watches of a common Conſtruction, not only having a Steel Horizontal Wheel and a ruby Cyllender, tho' being very advantageous againſt Friction, the main Spring alſo keeps the ſame elaſtic Force while the Watch is winding up, which is a particular Improvement that no common Watch has, and therefore muſt loſe Time when winding up; it has an Expanſion Slide, which muſt be allowed by all Judges of Mechaniſm, is the greateſt Improvement ever made on Watch Work, which Uſe is to make the Watch keep regular Time in both extreme Heat and Cold, which occaſioned the great Mr. Harriſon a long Study before compleated. Likewiſe a compleat Aſſortment of Watch Chains and Seals, &c.

The Subſcriber cleans and repairs repeating, horizontal and plain Watches, at the moſt reaſonable Rates.

JAMES ASBY.

N. B. The above Articles to be Sold at the loweſt Prices for Caſh only.

LEE

JEWELLER from LONDON,

HAS Imported in the laſt Ships from LONDON, A compleat Aſſortment of different Articles in the Jewellery Way, viz.

Hair Combs, Solitairs, Paſte Shoe, Knee and Stock Buckles, Earings, Paſte Combs; a large Aſſortment of Plated and Pinchbeck Shoe and Knee Buckles, Cypher Stocs, and Cypher, red and white Foil, with many other Articles too tedious to mention, to be Sold at the very loweſt Rates for CASH only, at his Shop oppoſite the Old Brick Meeting-House in Cornhill, Boſton.

Juſt imported from LONDON, and to be Sold at the loweſt Rate for Caſh, by

Samuel Grant, & Son.

In Union-Street;

A general Aſſortment of Upholſters and Engliſh Goods, among which is a compleat Aſſortment of Locking-Glaſſes and Paper Hangings.

Juſt received by Capt. Hall, in the Paoli, from London, And to be Sold at

The New Book and Stationer's Store

Almoſt oppoſite the Poſt-Office, by

John Langdon,

A large Aſſortment of BOOKS in all Sciences, Bibles and Prayer Books of all Sizes, Teſtaments, Spelling-Books, Pſalters, Primers, Tate and Brady's Pſalms, a great Variety of little Books for the Inſtruction and Amuſement of Children.

A large Aſſortment of Stationary, as Account Books in Setts very neat, with a great Variety of other Articles; all which will be ſold as low as can be bo't out of any Shop in Town.

N. B. Account Books of all Sizes made in the neateſt and beſt Manner.

Gilbert Deblois,

Notifies his Town and Country Cuſtomers, that he has juſt imported per Capts. Davis & Lyde from London,

A very large Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Goods, of every Kind, bought on the beſt Terms; and which will be ſold by Wholeſale and Retail at the loweſt Advance for ready Money, at his Shop oppoſite Bottom School Street.—Beſt Bohea, Souchong and Hyſon Tea. May 11, 1771.

Paper Hangings.

A fine Aſſortment of Paper Hangings TO BE SOLD BY

ROBERT RUGGLES,

At his Shop in Cornhill, a little to the Northward of the Town Pump——*Where may alſo be had*——

A General Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Goods, at the very loweſt Rate for Caſh only.

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

On THURSDAY next

At his uſual Place of Sale;

A Variety of European GOODS, viz.

CHINCES, Calicoes, ſtampt Linnens, Bengalls, Checks, Iriſh Hollands, plain and flower'd Lawns, Muſlins, Handkerchiefs, Oznaburgs, Serges, Tammies, Bedticken, Blond Lace, Broad Cloths, Forreſt Cloths, &c. &c. Houſhold Furniture, viz. Tables, Chairs, a neat Mehogany Deſk, Wearing Apparel, Watches, &c. &c. &c.——To begin at 7 o'Clock.

Boſton, May 4, 1771.

B. Leigh

Acquaints the Merchants and Shopkeepers, That he has hired of Mr. D. Morton, (at the White Horſe Inn) a Horſe Chocolate-Mill, which he intends to occupy in the Buſineſs of grinding Chocolate. Thoſe that are pleaſed to favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend on having it done with Diſpatch, and in the beſt and pureſt Manner, at 12s. per Cwt.

A Variety of Looking-Glaſſes and

Pictures that were imported in Capt. Bryant,—To be ſold by *Stephen Whiting*, at his Shop oppoſite the Sign of the Cornfield, and by *Stephen Whiting*, jun. at his Shop adjoining Mr. *Joſeph Howe*, Tinman, near the Mill-Bridge.

Juſt imported in Captain Hall, and to be Sold by

Joſhua Davis,

At his Shop, North Side of the Town-Houſe, King-Street,

A fine Parcel of freſh *Liſbon* Lemons by the Box, Hundred or Dozen, as cheap or cheaper, than can be bought elſewhere in Town, for the Caſh.

The very beſt *Newcaſtle* COAL,

TO BE SOLD

By ARNOLD WELLES,

At No. 11, on the Long-Wharf.

A compleat new Chaiſe, with Harneſs ſuitable for the ſame, to be ſold reaſonably. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE SOLD OR LETT, an End of a Houſe at the Bottom of Sudbury Street, inquire of Edes and Gill.

On *Tueſday* Evening next,

Will be ſold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Auction-Room, Foot of Royal-Exchange Lane, over Mr. THOMAS WALLEY's Store.

A general aſſortment of European and India Goods. W. HUNTER Auctioneer.

A great Variety of ENGLISH GOODS *will be ſold at Mr.* Ruſſell's *Auction Room in Queen-ſtreet, on* Wedneſday next. The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock in the Morning. *

(a) vid. Venex on 4th above Trials pa. 325. &c &c

Since our laſt arrived here the Captains Coffin, Hood *and* Hall *from* LONDON, *the latter in 5 Weeks; by whom we have the public Prints to the* 3d *of* April, *which contain the following late Advices, viz.*

From the London Gazette.

By the KING,

A PROCLAMATION,

For apprehending John Wheble *and* R. Thompſon.

GEORGE, R.

WHEREAS on the eighth day of February laſt, complaint being made to the Houſe of Commons of the printed news-paper, intitled, The Gazetteer and New Daily Advertiſer, Friday February 8, 1771, printed for R. Thompſon; and alſo of the printed news-paper, intitled, The Middleſex Journal, or Chronicle of Liberty, from Tueſday February 5, to Thurſday February 7, 1771, printed for J. Wheble, as miſrepreſenting the Speeches, and reflecting on ſeveral of the Members of the ſaid Houſe, in contempt of the order, and in breach of the privilege of the ſaid Houſe, it was ordered, that the ſaid J. Wheble and R. Thompſon ſhould attend the ſaid Houſe of Commons; and they not having obeyed the ſaid order, it was thereupon ordered, by the ſaid Houſe of Commons, that the ſaid John Wheble and R. Thompſon ſhould be taken into the cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms attending the ſaid Houſe, or his Deputy. And whereas the ſaid Deputy Serjeant having informed the Houſe, that he had not been able to meet with the ſaid John Wheble and R. Thompſon, or either of them, though he had been ſeveral times at their reſpective houſes, and had made diligent ſearch after them, to take them into cuſtody, an humble addreſs hath been preſented to us, by the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, and the Commiſſioners for Shires and Burghs, in Parliament aſſembled, that we would be graciouſly pleaſed to iſſue our Royal Proclamation, for apprehending the ſaid John Wheble and R. Thompſon, with a promiſe of a reward for the ſame: we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to iſſue this our Royal Proclamation, hereby requiring and commanding all our loving ſubjects whatſoever to diſcover and apprehend, or cauſe the ſaid John Wheble and R. Thompſon, or either of them, to be diſcovered and apprehended, and to carry him or them before ſome of our Juſtices of the Peace, or Chief Magiſtrates, of the county, town, or place, where he or they ſhall be apprehended, who are reſpectively required to ſecure the ſaid John Wheble and R. Thompſon, and thereof give ſpeedy notice to one of our principal Secretaries of State, to the end, he or they may be forth coming, to be dealt withal and proceeded againſt according to law. And for the prevention of an eſcape of the ſaid John Wheble and R. Thompſon, or either of them, into parts beyond the ſeas, we do require and command all our officers of the Cuſtoms, and other our officers and ſubjects of and in our reſpective ports and maritime towns and places within our kingdom of Great Britain, that they, and every of them, in their reſpective ſtations, be careful and diligent in the examination of all perſons that ſhall paſs or endeavour to paſs beyond the ſeas; and if they ſhall diſcover the ſaid John Wheble and R. Thompſon, or either of them, then to cauſe him or them to be apprehended and ſecured, and to give notice thereof as aforeſaid. And we do hereby ſtrictly charge and command all our loving ſubjects, as they will anſwer the contrary at their perils, that they do not any ways conceal, but do diſcover him or them the ſaid John Wheble and R. Thompſon, to the end he or they may be ſecured. And for the encouragement of all perſons, to be diligent and careful in endeavouring to diſcover and apprehend the ſaid John Wheble and R. Thompſon, we do hereby further declare, that whoſoever ſhall diſcover and apprehend the ſaid John Wheble and R. Thompſon, or either of them, within three weeks from the date hereof, and ſhall bring him or them, the ſaid John Wheble and R. Thompſon, before ſome Juſtice of the Peace or Chief Magiſtrate as aforeſaid, ſhall have and receive as a reward for the diſcovery, apprehending, and bringing the ſaid John Wheble and R. Thompſon, or either of them, before ſuch Juſtice of the Peace or Chief Magiſtrate as aforeſaid, the ſum of fifty pounds for each; which our Commiſſioners of our Treaſury are hereby required and directed to pay accordingly.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the Eighth day of March, 1771, in the eleventh year of our reign.

GOD ſave the KING.

[*The taking up Mr. Miller, &c. in Conſequence of the foregoing Proclamation, together with the Tranſactions conſequent thereon, are in a Supplement to this Day's Gazette.*]

LONDON, March 27, 1771.

Colonel ISAAC BARRE's *Speech, when the motion was made in the Houſe of Commons, for ſending Alderman* Oliver *to the Tower.*

Mr. SPEAKER,

SINCE I had the honour, or rather diſhonour, of ſitting in this Houſe, I have been witneſs to many ſtrange, many ſhameful tranſactions; but, ſince I could call myſelf a member of the Britiſh Senate, never were my ears ſhocked with ſuch an abominable propoſal, as that which now diſgraces this Aſſembly. A Repreſentative of the firſt City in the empire, or perhaps in the world, is to be treated as a ſtate criminal, for ſupporting the general rights of the nation, and the peculiar privileges of his fellow citizens. It has been proved to a demonſtration, that your claim of privilege was meant as a bulwark againſt the encroachments of the Crown, and not as a check upon your conſtituents. It has been clearly ſhewn that you have acted contrary to Magna Charta, and that the arraigned magiſtrates have adhered to the law of the land. Nor is this all—You have been convicted of invading the peculiar franchiſes of the city, and of trampling on numerous ſtatutes made in its favour—while the objects of your impotent malice have only acted according to the dictates of conſcience, and the religion of their oath.——You will puniſh them, becauſe they would not for the purpoſe of your tyranny betray their truſt, and be guilty of perjury. What can be your intention in ſuch an attack upon all honour and virtue? Do you mean to bring all men on a level with yourſelves, and to extirpate all honeſty and independence? Perhaps you imagine that a vote will ſettle the whole controverſy? Alas! you are not aware that the manner in which your vote is procured, remains a ſecret to no man. Liſten——for, if you are not totally callous, if your conſciences are not ſeared, I will ſpeak daggers to your ſouls. Whence did this motion take its riſe? Where was the ſcheme concerted? Did it originate in this Houſe? Is it the legitimate offspring of this Aſſembly? No; it is the abortion of five wretched Clerks, who, though a diſgrace to this Houſe, have the management, I beg pardon, the miſmanagement, of all national affairs. Theſe pitiful drudges brought the Treaſury into the ſcheme; the Treaſury influenced the Junto of Charlton houſe; Charlton-houſe ſet all the adminiſtration in motion; and the adminiſtration gave life and vigour to the machines that compoſe the majority. Thus are you played off, like puppets, for the entertainment of the magicians that act behind the curtain. Do you not bluſh at ſuch infamy; Do not your cheeks burn with conſcious ſhame at being mere walking plants, perfect oxen in a ſtall, fed by the hand of your maſter, and forced to draw in his yoke? By Heaven, I had rather not be, than drag ſuch a heavy, ſuch a galling, ſuch a deteſtable chain. There are, indeed, thoſe of whoſe commands I ſhould be proud, becauſe their ſervice is perfect freedom. The inſtructions of your conſtituents you ſhould be always ready to obey.* But you have inverted the maxim of the Goſpel, and made the ſervant greater than his maſter. You, who are only deputies or factors, have uſurped a power not only ſuperior to that of your creators, but deſtructive of the very rights by which they exiſt as freemen. In the gulf of your privileges you have ſwallowed up the birthright of the people, who are ultimately paramount to all the three branches of the legiſlature. Had you been as tenacious of your duty as of your intereſt, you would have firſt provided for the ſafety of the people's rights, and then entered into the diſcuſſion of your own privileges. It is the privilege of the people to be tried by the law of the land, and to ſee the courſe of juſtice free and uninterrupted. Both you have flagrantly violated, and opened a door for anarchy and confuſion. But where is the wonder that you act in this arbitrary manner, when you would not allow mention to be made of the traiterous Member, who declared, in the face of day, that he hoped to ſee his Majeſty as abſolute and deſpotic as the King of Pruſſia; and that he had bought his conſtituents, and made of their inſtructions an uſe not fit to be named! Had you been true repreſentatives, you would have immediately dropped every other ſubject, and bluſhed to determine any national affair, till you had removed from among you ſuch an accurſed thing, ſuch an abomination to all honour and honeſty. But you love to protect ſuch culprits, becauſe of ſuch is your kingdom compoſed. How then, can you imagine, that the people will tamely acquieſce in injuries received from men of your ſtamp? How can you imagine, that Britons will endure an act of tyranny, as alarming as any practiſed by the deſpot of France? Louis the *well beloved* eraſes the acts of his parliaments; and our *beloved* Houſe of Commons eraſes the legal proceedings of our courts of record. Why, the violence of Charles the Firſt, when he entered this Houſe in perſon, and ſeized the five Members, was not a matter of ſuch pernicious example! You have ſtruck at the very root of all law and juſtice, and endeavored, at one blow, to annihilate all our liberties.

The conſequence is natural. After having aſſumed an arbitrary dominion over truth and juſtice, you iſſue orders, warrants, & proclamations, againſt every opponent, and ſend priſoners to your Baſtile all thoſe who have the virtue and courage to defend the expiring freedom of their country. But it is in vain that you hope by fear and terror to extinguiſh every ſpark of the ancient fire of this Iſle. The more ſacrifices, the more martyrs you make, the more numerous the ſons of liberty will become. They will multiply like the Hydra's head, and hurl vengeance on your devoted heads. Let others act as they will, while I have a tongue or an arm, they ſhall be free. And that I may not be a witneſs of this monſtrous proceeding, I will leave the Houſe; nor do I doubt but every independent, every honeſt man, every friend to England, will follow me.

BOSTON, May 13.

At a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants at Faneuil-Hall, on Tueſday laſt, there were 410 Voters, for Repreſentatives, the enſuing Year, when the following Gentlemen were elected,

Hon. JAMES OTIS, Eſq;	399 Votes.
Hon. THOMAS CUSHING, Eſq;	410
Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS,	403
Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq;	410

After the above Choice, the Hon. JAMES OTIS, Eſq; was choſen Moderator of the Meeting, to tranſact the other Matters mentioned in the Notification.

We have Advice from Halifax, that 2000 l. ſterling, had been found, out of the 3000 l. which was caſt aſhore when the Granby Sloop was loſt, and every Soul periſhed, lately mentioned. (a).

Tueſday laſt was married Mr. Samuel Eliot, jun. to Miſs Elizabeth Greenleaf, Daughter of Mr. William Greenlea, of this Town, Merchant.

Thurſday laſt Mr. SAMUEL BARRETT, Junr. Merchant, was married to Miſs ELIZABETH SALISBURY, a young Lady of great Accompliſhments.

By a Veſſel in 8 Days from North Carolina, we learn, That the Governor there, at the Head of 1200 Men, marched on or about the 1ſt Inſtant to the interior Parts of that Government, in order to quell what are there called Regulators, who conſiſt of about 900 Men, and are determined to defend themſelves. Capt. John Malcom a Native of this Place, Collector of Caratuck, we hear is appointed Brigade Major, and commands a Company. vid. pa. 335.

We have now certain Advice that the Beaver Man of War got to Antigua, as alſo the Gibraltar.

On the 15th March, the Poſt Boy, in coming from Georgia, was robbed of the Mail, containing the Bags and Letters for Wilmington, Newbern, Virginia, Philadelphia, New-York, and Boſton.

The March Packet arrived at New-York laſt Thurſday Se'nnight.

At the annual Election at Rhode-Iſland the 1ſt Inſt. the Hon. JOSEPH WANTON, Eſq; was choſen Governor; the Hon. DARIUS SESSIONS, Eſq; Deputy-Governor; and the Hon. HENRY WARD, Eſq; Secretary.

The General Aſſembly of Rhode-Iſland have appointed Henry Merchant, Eſq; Joint-Agent for that Colony with Joſeph Sherwood, Eſq; at the Court of Great-Britain.

In the Paoli, came Paſſengers, Mr. William Palfrey, Mr. Andrew Brimmer, Mr. Joſeph Roteh, Dr. William Gray, Mr. Stuart, Brother to the Collector of New-London.

Friday laſt, Capt. Goſſe arrived in 6 Weeks from Briſtol.

Capt. Kent from Iſle Capes informs, that Capt. Bangs in a Brig belonging to Rhode-Iſland bound to Surranam, was Caſt-away on the Bar there; Veſſel loſt, but the Peoples Lives ſav'd.

In Latt. 24. 40. Long. 72. 25. Capt. Rathbon, in the Brig Katherine, from Cape Nicholas Mole, for Rhode Iſland, was ſpoke with, (8 Days out) all well.

Arrived at Caſco Bay, the Groſvenor and Plaſſey Maſt Ships.

This Morning died here very ſuddenly, Mrs. ELIZABETH WHITWELL, in the 50th Year of her Age, Conſort of Mr. WILLIAM WHITWELL of this Town, Merchant. Her Remains are to be inter'd next Wedneſday.

DIED.] Middlecot Cook, Eſq; aged 67, one of the Clerks of the Common Pleas.——William Maycock, aged 84.—Mr. Young, Weaver, 80.—Mrs. Loring, Widow, 64.—Mrs. Bethiah Oliver, 42.—Mrs. Jenners, at Charleſtown, 71.—And Mr. Thomas Foſdick at Marblehead.

(Sundry Articles of Foreign and Domeſtic News, new and old Advertiſements, &c. we are oblig'd to omit.)

A Small Quantity of *extraordinary* Cheſhire Cheeſe, by the Cask or ſingle Cheeſe, to be ſold by

JOSEPH BARRELL,

At Store No 3, South Side the Town Dock. Alſo, New Flour, Virginia Tobacco, a few Caſk of white Beans, *and a general Aſſortment of Weſt India Goods and Groceries,* Madeira Wine, choice old Spirit and Brandy; all at the loweſt Rate for Caſh.

ALL Sorts of UMBRILLOS, made in the neateſt Manner, and very cheap, to be ſold at the Golden Cock, Marlboro'-Street, Boſton.——Where Ladies may have their own Silk made into Umbrillos, or old Umbrillos mended.

A Few ORANGE, LEMMON, LIME, CITRON and FIG TREES, in Boxes and Pots, to be Sold cheap. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

TO be Sold, a Top Sail Schooner, a prime Sailor, about 100 Tons Burthen, 14 Months old, well found, with her Sails, Stores, Boat, Standing & Running Rigging compleat, now laying at the North Side of the Long Wharff.—Alſo, a Quantity of choice St. Martins Salt, Cotton Wool, Cocoa, and good Shop Sugars, cheap for Caſh—Inquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE LETT,

A handſome Brick Houſe in Church-Square, 4 Rooms upon a Flour, with a handſome Yard. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

To be Sold cheap, about 300 Buſhels of WHEAT. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

N.B. Weſt India or Engliſh Goods, if reaſonable, will ſuit. May 12, 1771.

JUST imported and to be ſold at the Milliner's Shop leading to New-Boſton, a ſmall Aſſortment of Engliſh and Millenary Goods, at a low Advance. Alſo, Millenary made up in the neweſt Faſhions at ſaid Place.

This, and To-Morrow Evening,

Will be Sold by Publick Vendue, at the Auction-Room North Side of the Market.

A large and valuable Aſſortment of GOODS, viz.

MAncheſter Checks, Damaſcus, Thread Stockings, a great Variety of broad and narrow figured, ſtriped and plain Lawns, Aprons and Handkerchiefs, ſilk, cotton and linen Handkerchiefs, 3 4, 7-8 and 4-4 Linnens, ſtriped Holland, Ribbons, Bengals, Duroy, Broad Cloths, Breeches Patterns, Oznabrigs, Silver Watches, &c. &c.

This and To-morrow Evening.

A. Bowman, Auctioneer.

N. B. At ſaid Auction Room may be had, a very good Eight Day repeating Clock with a Table of the Moon and Tide in her Front.

(No entries receiv'd this Week.)

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, ſince our laſt,
Nine Whites. One Black.
Bapti'd in the ſeveral Churches, Six.

High Water at BOSTON *for this preſent Week.*

Monday,	34 min. after 10	Friday,	0 m. aft. 2
Tueſday,	22 min. after 11	Saturday,	50 m. af. 2
Wedneſday,	10 m. aft. 12	Lord's Day	44 m. af. 3
Thurſday,	7 min. af. 1	New M.	14 D. 11 Mor.

|| vid. pa. 471. ∨ Alderman Oliver vid. pa. 471. = vid. magna charta pa. 790. vol. 2. ¶ Princeſs Dowager of Wales's Palace. *, Contrary to Gov. Hutchinſons opinion! ¶ The Blood of the Martyrs was ye Seed of ye Church. (a) vid pa. 459.

Caleb Blanchard

Acquaints his Friends, Customers & Others, That he is just arrived from LONDON, in the Ship *Lydia*, Capt. *Scott*, and has brought with him,

A general Assortment of Goods,

Which are now opened and ready for Sale, At his SHOP in Union-Street,

Stifned Chip Hats,
Mens and Womens white and black Gloves and Mitts,
Carpets and Stair Carpeting,
Ticklingburgs and Oznabrigs,
Ravens Duck, Ruffia Drabs,
Buckrams, Butt Soles,
Black and white Gauze,
Black Gauze Handkerchiefs,
Catgut, Sarsnet,
A variety of Ribbons,
Black, blue, green, and white Pelong Satting,
White sprig'd Ditto,
Narrow Allamode,
Black and white fringed Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
Green, yellow, rose and cloth colour'd Lutestrings,
Black, blue and cloth co'oured India Taffasies,
Black English ditto,
Crimson & green India Damask,
Knee Garters,
Stay Galloom, Cord & Shaping,
White watered Tabby,
Yellow Holland,
Black bone Lace,
Wax Necklaces, Threads,
Ivory Combs,
Check Handkerchiefs,
Gimps & Snails,
Cap Wire, Cap Skelleton,
Sewing Silks,
Ferret, Fans,
Gilt & Twist Buttons,
Gold & Silver Thread ditto,
Camblet & Cambleteens,
Plain & flowered Ruffells,
Callamancoes,
Shalloons, Tammies,
3-4, 7-8 & yard wd. Irish Linens,
Sheeting, Dowlafs,
Huckaback,
White Ruffia Drab for Breeches,
Patworke Handkerchiefs,
India Nankeens,
Strip'd Cotton for Waistcoats,

Book Muslin,
Fine Muslin for Men's Stocks,
Cambricks,
Kentine Handkerchiefs,
7-8, yard wide & Packet Lawns,
Bengalls, Penniascoes,
Black, blue, green & cloth ell wide Persians,
Buttons & Twist,
3-4, 7-8 & yard wide Checks,
Furniture Checks,
Cotton Hollands,
Velverets, Jeans & Fustians,
White Dimothy,
Spotted & flower'd Bandannoes,
Silk Romalls, Cotton ditto,
Kilmarnock Caps,
Striped Caps,
Men's and Womens worsted, thread & cotton Hose,
Silk Mitts of all colors,
Worsted ditto,
Black & white Silk Gloves,
Open work Silk Gloves & Mitts,
White & black Silk Hose,
Pins, Clouting Diaper,
Black, blue, white, buff & cloth color'd Breeches,
Knit Maccorini Waistcoats,
Black, blue, green, white and cloth color'd superfine Cloths,
Wilton Cloths,
Embossed Serges,
German Serges, Everlastings,
Drawboys, Baizes,
Flannels, Blankets & Quilts,
Bed Ticks,
Looking Glasses,
China & Queens Ware,
Writing Paper,
Prefs & Bonnet Paper,
Account Books,
Merry Andrew & Heary the 8th Playing Cards,
Nutmegs, Cinnamon,
Cloves, Mace, Pepper,
A few Cases of Silver Handle Knives & Forks,

The above will be Sold at the lowest Rates by Wholesale and Retail for Cash only.——The smallest Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Imported in Capt. White from London, and sold by

Thomas Crafts, jun.

At his Shop at Raphael's Head, two Doors to the Southward of Liberty-Tree,

Painters Oil and Colours by Wholesale or Retail, cheap for Cash,

OILS
Linseed Oil by the Barrel or smaller,
Quantity,
Boil'd Oil,
Oil Turpentine,
Turpentine Varnish,

Vermillian,
Drop Lake,
Rose Pink,

BROWN.
Spanish Brown,
Umber,

YELLOW.
King's Yellow,
Naples Yellow,
Spruce Yellow,
Stone Yellow
Maryland Yellow,
English Oaker,
Gum Bogium,
Yellow Orpiment,
Dutch Pink.

BLUE.
Prussian Blue of various sorts,

Calcin'd Smalt,
Strowing ditto,

GREEN.
Verdigrease,
Distill'd ditto,
Sap Green,

BLACK.
Frankfort Black,
Ivory Black,
Blue Black,
Lamp-Black,
India Ink.

PAINTS.
WHITE.
White Lead,
Flake White,
Spanish White,

RED,
Red Lead,
India Red,
Venetian Red

Varnishes.
Hard Varnish,
white and brown
Picture Varnish
Common Varnish
Lacker.

Brushes, Tools, and Pencils of all

sorts; Pallet Knives; white Copperas, Leaf Gold, Leaf Silver, and Dutch Metal; Colours prepared for House and Ship Painting; Water Colours ready prepar'd in Shells, &c. &c. Carpet and all sorts of Painting.

Just Imported in the Capts. Whitewood & Bryant, And to be Sold

By John Nazro,

At his Shop the Corner of Queen-Street, opposite the Town-House, at the very lowest Advance for Cash only.

An elegant assortment of paste necklaces and earings,

real garnet and purl ditto set with marquaset—paste, purle set with marquaset garnet and fancy hair spriggs—paste breast flowers—paste combs—paste broaches—plain purl necklaces with solaterr, black stone shoe buckles—garnet, enamel'd and purle gown buttons, black hair pins—black earings with and without drops—black necklaces, enamel'd earings set with marquaset—purle in bunches—garnet necklaces—stone stock buckles—marquaset earings, marquaset necklaces, marquaset pins, stone lockets set with marquaset, black enamel'd clusters set with marquaset—plain gold earings—paste stay hooks—marquaset crosses—a large and elegant assortment of ribbons—sewing silks—velvet for collars, ribbons for mens solataire, net trimming, &c. &c.

*** As the above is on Commission, they will be sold exceeding low. —*At the same Place may be had*—

English GOODS as usual.

Good fresh Mulberry Seeds to be given away. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

Robert Jenkins

Begs Leave to acquaint his Customers and others, that he has just IMPORTED from LONDON, in the Capts. Whitewood, Chief and Lyde.

A fresh Assortment of English and India GOODS,

suitable for the Season, which he is determined to sell at the very lowest Rates for Cash, by Wholesale or Retail, at his Shop the Head of Dock-square, just above the Market, BOSTON.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the Capts. Whitewood and Bryant, from London, by

SAMUEL ELIOT, Jun.

And to be Sold very cheap at his Store, opposite the East End of FANEUIL-HALL,

A Variety of ENGLISH Piece GOODS,
Suitable for all SEASONS, viz.

IRISH Linens, ¾, ⅞ and yard wide; drab, black and white Tammy; drab and black Callimancoes; strip'd and plain Cambleteens; double Camblets; Dorsetteens; yard wide and ⅞ yard grograms; superfine black and middling pric'd blue and drab Cloths; best mix'd blue and drab German Serges, Kerseys, drab and blue Shalloons, black Lasting, Duffil Blankets, Callicors, printed Linnens blue and white, Cambricks, Lawns, Dowlasses, Metal Buttons, Twist and Twist Buttons, Buckram, Thickset, check Handkerchiefs, ¾ and yard-wide cotton Checks, Scotch Thread, No. 4, No. 12, and No. 10 Pins, Wax Beads, Ebony Fans, black English Taffaty, silk Handkerchiefs, Pound Silks, Mens superfine and middling worsted Hose, &c. &c.

Also, BOHEA TEA by Chest, Hundred or Dozen, PEPPER by Bag or less, NUTMEGS, CINNAMON, CLOVES and MACE, *Florence* OYL, Allum, Brimstone, Copperas, Ticklinburghs & Oznabrigs, Russia Duck, &c.

Imported in the last Vessels from LONDON, and to be Sold very cheap for Cash, by

Josiah Waters, & Son,

At their Shop in Ann-Street;

NUTMEGS, Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace, Pepper, 15 & 18 Inch Pipes, No. 4 Pins, best London-made Glue, and all Sizes Painters Brushes, Tools, &c.—At the same Place may be had, Bohea and best Hyson Tea,

A general Assortment of Painters Colours, prepared (or otherwise) for House, or Ship-Painting, New-England RUM, &c.

Choice Loaf Sugar,

To be Sold at Messieurs *Cheevers's* Wharehouse in King-Street, at *Six Shillings* per Pound by the single Loaf, and cheaper by the Quantity, for the Cash.

—*NAILS*—

To be Sold by HARBOTTLE DORR,
At his Shop in Union-Street, (almost opposite the Sign of the Cornfields,) viz.

2d, 3d, 4d, 6d, 10d, 20d, 24d, and Deck Nails.——Also, choice English Steel by the half Faggot or less.——Frying Pans—with an Assortment of Ironmongery, Braziery, and Pewter Ware, &c. &c. &c.

Jonas Clarke & Comp'y.

Just above Dock-Square, next to Mr. William Greenleaf's, fronting Cornhill.

HAS Imported in Capt. White from LONDON,

A Fresh Assortment of GOODS,

suitable for the Season, which he is determin'd to sell as low by Wholesale or Retail as any Shop in Town. Also Pepper, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, &c.

For LONDON,
The Ship LONDON,
ROBERT CALEF, Commander,
Having ⅞ths of her Cargo on Board.
Will sail in Ten Days.
For Freight or Passage, apply to Capt. Calef on board the Ship at the Long Wharf, or to Nathaniel Wheatley's Store, in King-Street—
Where is to be Sold,

Russia and English Duck, English Loaf Sugar by the Hogshead or single Loaf, Cream-colour'd Ware in Hogsheads, Tin Plates, Whale Wharps, Forrest Cloths, Shallcons and Trimings, Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Table Cloths, Sheeting, &c.

IMPORTED and SOLD
By John Symmes, *Goldsmith*,
At his Shop between the Golden-Ball and the Sign of Admiral Vernon, King Street, Boston.

Best polish'd strong Chapes, Stones, and most other Articles in the Goldsmith and Jewellery Business. Likewise makes and sells all Sorts of Goldsmith and Jewellery Wares, all which will be sold as cheap as can be had in Boston.

TO BE LETT, and entered upon immediately, a very commodious End of a Dwelling-House, and about Eight Acres of choice Land adjoining, pleasantly situated in Cambridge, about half a Mile from the College, upon the Road leading to Menotomy; together with a convenient Part of a Barn and Chaise-House.—Inquire of the Printers, or of Mr. Joseph Kettle, Baker, at the North End of Boston.

A Gold Watch lost.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST on Sunday Evening, 28th April, between the Town-House and Draw-Bridge in Boston, a plain Gold horizontal second-stop Watch, with a white enamelled Face, the Maker's Name William Rand, London, with a green silk String and Stone Seal set in Gold.—WHOEVER has taken up said Watch and will bring or send it to Mr. Asby, or Mr. M'Lean, Watch-makers in King-Street, shall receive the above Reward, and no Questions asked. If offered for sale in Boston, or in any Town upon the Continent, it's desired it may be stop'd, and Advice given to the above by publishing it in the Papers, that either of them may apply and pay the Reward.—Masters of Vessels are desired to take Notice if such a Watch should appear to be in Possession of any of the Sailors on board, they are desired to stop it.—N. B. The abovementioned Seal was a Woman's Head neatly Cut.

Imported in the last Ships from London, and to be sold by

Samuel Austin,

At his Shop in Union-Street, two Doors South of the Cornfields,

A large and compleat Assortment of English, India and Scotch Goods, too many to be enumerated in an Advertisement, which he will sell by Wholesale or Retail, cheap for Cash.

TO be sold by Public Vendue to the highest Bidder, at the House of Deacon Moses Foster, innholder, in Ashburnham, on Wednesday the fifth Day of June next, at Two of the Clock, Afternoon, three hundred acres of land lying in said Town, one hundred under improvement, a good House and Barn thereon, 10 or 12 acres of Rye sowed thereon, will keep 32 or 14 Cows Winter & Summer, very excellent land yet to clear up, the whole well watered, a good Brick Yard thereon, and other accommodations, the whole or any part to be sold as best suits the Purchaser. For further particulars enquire of Tristram Cheney of said Town.

N. B. The sale of said lands has been put off from the 10th of April to the 5th of June, on account of the Ground's being covered with Snow.

Billerica, 10th April 1771.

A good COOK, that can be well recommended, is wanted in a Gentleman's Family. Any such may hear of a Place, by enquiring of Edes and Gill.

A young Woman with a good Breast of Milk, who can be well recommended, would gladly go into a Gentleman's Family. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

HIS Majesty's Post-Master General, having (for the better facilitating of Correspondence between Great Britain and America) been pleased to add a fifth Packet-Boat to the Station between Falmouth and New-York: Notice is hereby given, That the Mail for the future, will be closed at the Post-Office in New-York, at Twelve of the Clock at Night, on the first Tuesday in every Month, and dispatched by a Packet the next Day for Falmouth.

By Command of the D. Post-Master General,
ALEXANDER COLDEN, *Sec'ry.*

General Post-Office,
New-York, Jan. 22, 1771.

To be Sold in *Lunenburg*,

A Small FARM, containing 42 Acres, and well Watered, and can Winter 12 Head of Cattle, about two Miles and a half from the Meeting-House, and on the Road to Boston. It may be had on reasonable Terms for the Money or short Credit. For further Particulars, inquire of Samuel Reed of Lunenburg.

Dartmouth, April 23, 1771.

RAN-away from me the Subscriber, an Irish Boy, about 18 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, fair Complexion, well-sett, with black Hair. Had on a dark-brown Broadcloth Coat, Jacket and Breeches, carried a small Pack with three fine Linen Shirts and some other Articles. Any Person who will take up said Runaway, and return him to me at Raynham, or secure him in any of his Majesty's Jails, and give proper Notice of the same, shall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward and all necessary Charges paid, by NOAH HALL.

A convenient Wharff laying at the North End, with three convenient Stores and a Cooper's Shop thereon, to be LETT, inquire of John Ballard.

Notice is hereby given to the Proprietors of Lands in the Pemaquid, or Bristol Company at and near Bristol in the County of Lincoln, who are delinquent in paying their Proportion of the Charges, that have necessarily arisen on said Lands; that unless they pay the same to James Noble Esq; Treasurer of the Propriety, before the Thirteenth Day of June next; so much of their Land will be sold according to Law, at a public Vendue on the aforesaid Day, at the British Coffee-House in Boston, as shall be sufficient to discharge their respective Parts of the aforesaid Charges, and the Charges of the Sale.——The Sale to begin at 11 o'Clock Beforenoon, and to be continued as Occasion shall require.

Seth Sweetser,
Stephen Minot, } Pro Committe
John Savage.

Boston, April 29, 1771.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street.* 1771.

SUPPLEMENT to the *Boston Evening-Post*, (No. 1859.)

MONDAY, May 13. 1771.

Fresh Advices from LONDON.

LONDON,

Extract from the Guildhall Rota Book.

Guildhall, 15, March 1771.

JOhn Wheble, the Publisher of the Middlesex Journal was this Day brought before Mr. Alderman Wilkes at Guildhall, by Edward Twine Carpenter, a Printer, being apprehended by him in consequence of a Proclamation in the London Gazette of Saturday the 9th of March Instant; but the said Edward Twine Carpenter not having any other Reason for apprehending the said Mr. Wheble than what appeared in that Proclamation, the said Mr Wheble was discharged; and then the said Mr. Wheble charged Carpenter for Assaulting and unlawfully imprisoning him, and on his making Oath of the Offence, and entering into a Recognizance to prosecute Carpenter at the next Sessions in London, Carpenter was ordered to find Sureties to answer for this Offence, which he did, himself being bound in 40l. and his two Sureties in 20l. each, and was thereupon discharged.— Carpenter requested a Certificate of his having apprehended Wheble which was given to him.

(COPY.) *Guildhall, 15 March, 1771*

This is to certify, that John Wheble, the Publisher of the Middlesex Journal, was this Day apprehended and brought before me, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City of London, by Edward Twine Carpenter, of Hosier-lane, London, Printer.

JOHN WILKES, Alderman.

Immediately after this Mr. Wilkes wrote the following

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Halifax, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

(COPY.)

Guildhall of London, March 15, 1771.

" MY LORD,

" I Had the Honour of officiating this Day " as the sitting Justice at Guildhall. John Wheble, the Publisher of the Middlesex Journal, a Freeman of London, was apprehended and brought before me by Edward Twine Carpenter, who appears to be neither a Constable nor Peace Officer of this City. I demanded of what Crime Wheble was accused, and if Oath had been made of his having committed any Felony, or Breach of the Peace, or if he lay under a Suspicion strong enough to justify his Apprehension or Detention. Carpenter answered, that he did not accuse Wheble of any Crime, but had apprehended him merely in consequence of his Majesty's Proclamation, for which he claimed the Reward of Fifty Pounds. As I found that there was no legal Cause of Complaint against Wheble, I thought it clearly my Duty, to adjudge, that he had been apprehended in the City illegally, in direct Violation of the Rights of an Englishman, and of the chartered Privileges of a Citizen of this Metropolis, and to discharge him. He then made a formal Complaint of the Assault upon him by Carpenter; I therefore bound him over to prosecute in a Recognizance of Forty-Pounds, and Carpenter to appear and answer the Complaint at the next Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this City in a Recognizance of Forty Pounds himself, with two Sureties in Recognizances of Twenty Pounds each.

" I am, my Lord,

" Your Lordship's most obedient,

Right Hon. Earl of Halifax. (Signed) " Humble Servant, " JOHN WILKES."

Yesterday Afternoon Mr. J. Miller, Printer of the London Evening Post, was assaulted in his own House by William Witham, a Messenger of the House of Commons, who declared that he made him a Prisoner. Mr. Miller immediately sent for a Constable, to whom he gave Charge of the Messenger, and the Constable carried him to Guildhall, but the Sitting Alderman being just gone from thence, he proceeded to the Mansion-House, where the Lord Mayor, Mr. Alderman Wilkes, and Mr. Alderman Oliver, jointly heard the Cause and discharged Miller. They afterwards actually signed a Warrant of Commitment of the Messenger to the Compter, for the Assault and false Imprisonment, but on his entering into a Recognizance with two Sureties for his Appearance, he was admitted to Bail.

March 19. His Majesty was at Carlton-House all Sunday Evening: In an adjacent Room a particular Cabinet was held, where Sir Fletcher Norton was expatiating on the City Behaviour. Six hot-headed Members moved to have the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen Wilkes and Oliver at the Bar of the House, and even to March a Party of the Horse-Guards into the City to see it executed. Be it as it will, all the Crown Lawyers are ordered to give their Opinion, tho' not to be made public.

March 18. Further Particulars concerning the Publisher of the London Evening Post, who was on Friday, between the Hours of Two and Three in the Afternoon, assaulted and made a Prisoner in his own House, by William Whitham, a Messenger of the House of Commons. He sent for a Constable, to whom he gave the Messenger in Charge, and the Messenger did the same by him. They proceeded together, and with several other Persons who were Witnesses of the Transaction, to Guildhall; but the sitting Justice, Mr. Alderman Wilkes, having dispatched the Business of the Day, and signed the Rota Book, was gone to the Mansion House; they went immediately there, and made information to the Lord-Mayor, who was then in Bed Chamber ill of the Gout. The Messenger desired that he might have Leave to send to John Clementson, Esq; Deputy Serjeant at Arms, which was granted; and the Lord Mayor adjourned the hearing of the Business till Six in the Evening. At that Hour the Lord Mayor, and the Aldermen Wilkes and Oliver, heard the Cause in his Lordship's Bed Chamber, Mr. Clementson being present as well as the Messenger, the Publisher, Robert Morris, Esq; as his Council, and many other Persons. Mr. Clementson said, he came from the Speaker of the House of Commons, " to " demand both the Messenger, and Mr. Miller, the " Publisher," which demand was refused by the Lord-Mayor, and the Refusal minuted down by the Serjeant in a Book. The Lord-Mayor demanded of the Messenger what his Accusation was against Miller, and by what Right he had apprehended one of his Citizens, and if he was a Peace Officer in the City. The Messenger declared that he did not accuse Miller of any Thing criminal, but had taken him into Custody by Virtue of an Order of the House of Commons. The Lord Mayor demanded to see the Order, which, after much Altercation, was given in by Mr. Clementson. Mr. Morris then argued the whole Cause very ably, and insisted particularly on the Invalidity of such a Warrant. Mr. Clementson desired to confine himself to its being signed by Sir Fletcher Norton, Speaker of the House of Commons, and to the two Demands he then made of the Messenger, and Mr. Miller, being delivered to him. The Lord-Mayor then and the Aldermen Wilkes and Oliver discharged Mr. Miller from the Custody of the Messenger. They proceeded next to the Complaint of the Publisher for the Assault and false Imprisonment, which was clearly proved by the Evidence of John Topping and Robert and Henry Page. The Messenger called no Witness, and Mr. Clementson admitted the Facts. The Lord Mayor then asked the Messenger for Bail to answer the Complaint, but he said he had none; and Mr. Clementson declared that *the Messenger should not give Bail*. On this Refusal, the Lord Mayor and the two Aldermen signed the Mittimus of the Messenger of the House of Commons to the Compter. As soon as this was done, Mr. Clementson said, " I waited for this, and now I see the Warrant of Commitment actually sign'd, I will offer Bail; upon which the Messenger was bound over for his Appearance in a Recognizance of 40l. with two Sureties in 20l. each, and the Publisher in a Recognizance of 40l. to prosecute for the Assault and false Imprisonment. The Mansion House was exceedingly full of People. but not the least Confusion or Disturbance happened.

LONDON, March 22.

Yesterday there was a grand Court and Drawing Room at St. James's; after which the great officers of State had a long conference with his Majesty.

Yesterday a full board of treasury was held, at which Nord North presided.

The same day Lord Sandwich presided at a grand board of Admiralty.

Yesterday judgment was given by the upper assembly, in the Sutherland cause; Lord Mansfield spoke for a considerable time, as did likewise Lord Camden; and we hear it is decided in favour of Lady Elizabeth, now under age.

The idea of a war is still very strong about the Royal Exchange, and has a very powerful effect upon the stocks, which fluctuate in a surprising manner.

We are told from pretty good authority that, since the ratification of the late convention, no less than 18 private letters have passed between the Ministry and the Court of Versailles, the purpose of which will transpire in a few days, not very much to the satisfaction of this nation.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer on board his Majesty's Ship Royal William, now at Portsmouth.

" I was hurried down in order to be paid off, but as yet do not see any signs of it; what can occasion this delay I cannot account for: Many people here think that matters between us & Spain are not yet quite settled, if I must give you my own opinion it is, that we shall soon have a knock at the Dons. Pray write me your sentiments, with all the news you can learn on this head."

We hear the Lord Lieut. of Ireland carries all before him, & that his secretary will be made an Irish peer.

It has been hinted by a great man in administration, that upon certain terms he is willing to act in conjunction with opposition; and we are assured from good authority, that Lord Chatham will soon appear a servant of the crown again.

Whoever will take the trouble to look into the first volume of the third collection of Lord Sommers's tracts, page 351, published by Cogan, in quarto, will there find a short account of the liberties, usages, and customs of the city of London, confirmed by especial acts of Parliament, with the time of their confirmation; amongst which is the following article;

Processe, and serving of Processes.

" That no summons, attachment, or execution, by any of the King's ministers, by writ, or without writ, within the liberties of the city aforesaid, shall be made but by only ministers of the city. Lib. albo. 40. b. i. Edw. I.

In a discourse which happened in a certain assembly on Wednesday between two of its members, (court ones it is supposed) one was heard to say, " If the power of this house is not exerted to its utmost limits in punishing these city incendiaries, we had better at once petition his Majesty to follow the example of the King of France, in an immediate abolition."

Sir F—r N—n is not so frequently at C—t, nor at the Q—n's house, as heretofore; and we are informed, that whenever he does attend, it is merely officially, and not through inclination; he having expressed himself greatly disgusted, it is said, and he really has had cause.

LONDON, March 22. 1771.

A concise Account of what passed on Wednesday last at the House of Commons.

MR. Alderman Trecothick moved, that as the Lord Mayor is ordered to attend in his place this day, he may be assisted by Counsel.

Mr. Baker seconded the motion.

Mr. Wellbore Ellis moved an idle preamble, by way of amendment,

This was debated several hours.

Mr. Wedderburn, to shew his principles, or rather to shew that he has no principle at all, took an opportunity, like a coward, Mr. Dunning and Colonel Barre being absent, to make a most violent speech against the opposition. He abused every body who had either within or without doors, opposed the conduct of the Ministry. He defended the late illegal proclamation; and said the House of Commons had no right to enquire whether that measure was legal or not. If the legality of it was disputed, it was a question proper only for a Court of law to determine.

Mr. Dowdeswell said the proclamation was illegal; and Parliament had not only a right to enquire into it, but to know who advised his Majesty to issue it. He said, instead of censuring the Lord Mayor, for going, as some might think, beyond his due bounds, they ought to begin with correcting their own errors.

At length the house divided on the amendment; 194 for it, and 83 against it.

The question, as amended, was then put; and the ministry put a negative upon it altogether.

General Conway next moved, " That the Lord-mayor may be assisted this day by Counsel on all points, *except such as may controvert the privileges of this House.*" After some debate, the Ministry carried this motion. [Thus the Lord-mayor's Counsel can be of no use to him, as they are not permitted to argue upon that ground, where he puts his defence.]

The order of the day was then called for,

That John Wilkes, Esq; do attend.

Sir Joseph Mawbey stood up, and gave a letter to the Speaker from Mr. Wilkes.

The Speaker immediately charged Sir Joseph with disrespect, in delivering him a letter in the chair; said he had a right to do as he pleased with the letter, that he should not read it, and that he would put it into his pocket; which he accordingly did.

The Ministry took part with the Speaker, and abused Sir Joseph Mawbey most grossly. Sir Joseph defended himself with a good deal of spirit; and said Mr. Wilkes could not act otherwise, unless they would permit him to take *his seat*, and hear him *in his place*.

General Conway jumped up, and in great rage, called Sir Joseph Mawbey to order. Said the house had decided that matter, and would never permit it to be called in question by any person.

Mr. Dowdeswell supported Sir Joseph Mawbey. Said he should have done exactly the same; he would not have delivered the letter, until the order of the day was called for.

Mr. De Grey abused Mr. Wilkes exceedingly. Said that Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Oliver were two *officious assistants* to the Lord Mayor, in hopes of being made considerable; and moved that Mr. Wilkes's attendance might be put off for two months.

He was not seconded.

Lord North likewise abused Mr. Wilkes very much. Said what would be punishment to others, would be reward to him; called him a wretched, undone man; and moved that Mr. Wilkes's attendance might be put off to Monday next.

Mr. Sawbridge said, Monday was appointed for his motion (for Triennial Parliaments); and as Mr. Wilkes was a party with the Lord Mayor, he ought to attend with his Lordship this day.

Lord North carried his motion.

In regard to Mr. Wilkes, it is intended to wink him out of sight. [Thus Lord North can, when he pleases, make the House *blind*; and, as on Monday last, when Mr. Oliver spoke, and avowed the part he had taken, and added, that he was as much a *principal* as the Lord Mayor, for he had *advised* his Lordship to do what he did. Lord North can make them *deaf*; and the two Onslows he has ordered to be *dumb*. Why did he not issue that order three weeks ago?]

Mr. William Morgan, the Lord Mayor's Clerk, with the minute book of recognizances, was then called in, and ordered up to the table. The book was opened, and the recognizance of William Whitham, messenger to the House, read.

The Aldermen Oliver, Sawbridge, Trecothick, and several worthy Members of Parliament, were so shocked at this violent and arbitrary attack on the laws of the land, that they could not bear to be spectators of the alarming transaction which they expected would follow, and therefore immediately left the House.

Lord North moved, that the messenger's recognizances may be erased out of the Lord Mayor's book.

Lord Beauchamp seconded the motion.

Then, as they had the Lord Mayor's Clerk in their custody, they made him erase it.

A motion was then made by Lord North, and the question proposed, " That no other prosecution, suit, or proceeding, be commenced or carried on for, or on account of, the said *pretended* assault or false imprisonment."

It was ordered in the affirmative.

According to letters from Cadiz, the naval preparations in the principal sea ports in Spain have been greatly slackened since the convention between the Courts of London and Madrid, and a great number of seamen, artificers, and marine discharged.

|| page 469. ¶ vid. Convention pa. 438. V House of Commons. ~~ Fletcher Norton ¶ Court = Queen
D vid. Letter pa. 472. & vid pa. 450. † vid. about M^r Wilkes right pa. 535–538–550. Vol. 2.

LONDON. March 23.

Yesterday a court of common-council was held at Guild-hall, pursuant to summonses issued by the Lord Mayor on Monday. The court was extremely full. The Lord Mayor continuing very ill, Mr. Alderman Trecothick was *locum tenens*. After the business of the Durham-yard embankment, the court proceeded to Mr. Mylne's petition, and the consideration of the upper Marshal's place, both which were postponed. It was then moved to return thanks to the Lord Mayor, and the Aldermen Wilkes and Oliver, for their late conduct, which was carried without any division. Only four hands were held up against it. Mr. Alderman Sawbridge spoke extremely well in defence of the franchises of the city, and the common rights of mankind. Mr. Alderman Turner exerted himself greatly in favour of the rights of the citizens. Mr. Alderman Kirkman spoke likwise very ably on the same occasion. Sir Robert Ladbroke, the Aldermen Alsop, Kennet, Esdale, Rosseter, Wilkes, and Oliver, were likewise present.

The resolution was, "That the thanks of this court be given to the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor, and the Alderman Wilkes and Oliver, for having, on a late important occasion, supported the privileges and franchises of the city, and defended our excellent constitution." It was afterwards ordered to be signed by the Town-Clerk, and a copy delivered to each of them.

A motion was made and the question put "that a committee of four Aldermen, and eight Commoners be appointed to assist the Lord Mayor, and the Aldermen Wilkes and Oliver, in their defence on the charge brought against them by the House of Commons."

ALDERMEN.	Mr. Wm. Bishop
Sir Wm. Stephenson	Mr. Hurford
Sir Charles Asgill	Mr. Reynolds
Mr. Ald. Turner	Mr. Bellas
Mr. Ald. Kirkman	Mr. Clavey
COMMONERS.	Mr. James Sharpe
Mr. Dep. Cocksedge	Mr. Dep. Judd.

A motion was made and the question put, "that the said committee be empowered to employ such counsel as they shall think proper upon this important occasion. And, "That the committee be empowered to draw on the chamber for any sum not exceeding five hundred pounds."

The Recorder ventured to be present at this meeting of the common council, where he raved and foamed in the greatest fury of his feminine passion, but could not obtain more than four or five of the whole common council to side with him in opposition to the conduct of the Lord Mayor.

Copy *of Mr.* Wilkes's *Letter to Sir* Fletcher Norton.

SIR, *London, March* 20. 1771.

"I this morning received an order commanding my attendance this day in the House of Commons. I observe that no notice is taken of me in your order as a *Member of the House*, and that I am not required to attend *in my Place*.(a) Both these circumstances, according to the settled form, ought to have been mentioned in my case, and I hold them absolutely indispensible. In the name of the Freeholders of Middlesex, I again demand my seat in Parliament, having the honour of being freely chosen by a very great majority one of the representatives for the said county. I am ready to take the oaths prescribed by law, and to give in my qualification as Knight of the Shire. When I have been admitted to my seat, I will immediately give the House the most exact detail, which will necessarily comprehend a full justification of my conduct relative to the late *illegal* Proclamation, equally injurious to the honour of the crown, and the rights of the subject, and likewise the whole business of the Printers. I have acted entirely from a sense of duty to this great city, whose franchises I am sworn to maintain, and to my country, whose noble constitution I reverence, and whose liberties at the price of my blood to the last moment of my life I will defend and support.

I am, SIR, Your most humble servant,
JOHN WILKES."

Right Honorable Sir Fletcher Norton, *Knight.*

LONDON,

March 25. About two o'clock, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, attended by Mr. Alderman Oliver, went from the Mansion-house, to attend in their respective places in the House of Commons, pursuant to orders issued to them on Friday last. There was a prodigious concourse of people about the Mansion-house to see them come out, and the croud continued to increase the whole way to Westminster-Hall.

When the Members of the House of Commons had taken their Seats, the House proceeded to the discussion of the very tender and delicate matter before them. Their Debates, relative to the Lord Mayor, we are told, turned principally upon these three points, Censure, Expulsion, or the Tower. The Majority seemed inclined to the second. Very early, however, in the evening they had divided twice; and the numbers on the second Division, which was an Adjournment, are said to have been 214 Noes to 97 Ayes.

About half past ten o'clock, his Lordship finding his strength exhausted, and being unable to bear the pain and fatigue any longer, begged permission to retire; which being granted, he returned to the City, attended as before by a vast concourse of people, who took the horses from the coach, and drew it all the way to the Mansion-house, testifying their approbation of his Lordship's conduct by the loudest acclamations and repeated shouts of applause.

March 26. About three o'clock in the morning the Debates in the House of Commons ended, when Richard Oliver, Esq; Alderman and Member of Parliament for the city of London, was ordered to be sent to the Tower, but was indulged to lie at his own house in Fenchurch street, where the Serjeant at Arms attended between the hours of seven and eight o'clock, and conducted him in a coach to the above Prison.(2)

The numbers on this last Question are said to have been 138 Ayes to 89 Noes.

Lord Temple, and a great number of the Nobility, and Members of the House of Commons, visited Mr. Oliver in the Tower.

March 27. This day the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of the City of London went from the Mansion house, about one o'clock, (accompanied by the Committee) to attend in his place in the House of Commons, pursuant to order. He was accompanied, as on Monday, by an amazing number of people, who seemed anxious to know the issue of the affair.

The Justices and High and Deputy Constables of Westminster were all attending, and the Guards, both horse and foot, were ordered to be in readiness, in case any tumult should arise.

The members resolved, "that the proceeding of the Lord Mayor, in discharging Miller, and committing the Messenger, was a breach of the privilege of that House." A motion was then made, that the Lord Mayor should, for his contempt, be committed to the custody of the Serjeant at Arms, but upon his Lordship's observing, that if any offences had been committed, he was the greatest offender, and that he longed to join his brother in office; an order was signed for his commitment to the Tower, permitting his Lordship to sleep that night at the Mansion-house.

March 28. About four o'clock in the morning the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor arrived at the Tower, and was lodged at Mrs. Bradshaw's, on the parade, next door to the Bloody Tower.(2) His Lordship, notwithstanding his indisposition, was in great spirits.

Mr. Alderman Wilkes followed the Lord Mayor in Mr. Reynolds's Coach with him and another Gentleman to Palace-Yard, and then returned to the City.

March 29. Mr. Wilkes, when he went to the House of Commons yesterday, designed only to attend the Lord Mayor on his way. When his carriage reached St. Martin's Lane, the populace took off the horses, and drew it to the King's Arms Tavern, Palace Yard.

The crowd was so great yesterday in Old Palace Yard, and Westminster Hall, that it was with the greatest difficulty many of the Members, especially the Court Party, got to the House of Commons; Lord North had his chariot glasses smashed to pieces, as well as his carriage; his wrist was cut; and the Mob also took off his hat and cut it into pieces, and he narrowly escaped with his life. The two Mr. Foxes, and Mr. Hans Stanley, were greatly insulted and pelted with mud; Justice Kelynge attempted to read the Proclamation, but was so pelted that he was obliged to desist; two hundred Constables, could not keep the populace in order, for on their endeavouring to keep the peace, the mob seized their staves, and broke them to pieces: As soon as a Member's coach appeared, they stopt it and obliged the coach-man to inform them of his Master's name and they were treated according as they stood in their approbation, some with hisses and groans, and others with loud acclamation.

The Right Hon. Lord North is extremely indisposed of the wounds he received on Wednesday at the door of the House, and is attended by two surgeons and a physician of eminence.

The populace were very riotous yesterday in the Park, and frequently insulted a Great Personage.(b) Among the rest of the expressions made use of on the above occasion, were a number respecting the P——ss D——; and many called out, Where is the Lord-Mayor? Set him at liberty: Tower! Tower! &c. &c.

The Russians are determined to carry on the War with Vigour against the Turks.

The Division in the House of Commons for committing the Lord Mayor to the Tower, was 202 for, and 39 against it.

Extracts from the Speech of Alderman Townsend in defence of the Lord Mayor.——

"*Salus populi suprema lex esto*, was long the maxim of the Roman commonwealth; and I could wish that it were more attended to in this house. Unfortunately for this country too many of us are more assiduous to please female caprice than to satisfy their constituents, Instead of endeavouring to deserve well of the public, they strive to deserve well of *one woman*, who has during the present reign, governed this nation.

"Here several members cried out, Name her! Name her! Why then, if I must name her, her name is, Augusta, Princess Dowager of Wales. [Here he was called to order, but he proceeded.] Sir, I am not in a humour to retract or eat my words. That infamy I leave to the ministerial gentry. I am not yet courtly enough to say and unsay the same thing in a breath. Were I such a crouching spaniel, I should plead the cause of liberty with a very bad grace. I do aver, that for these ten years past, we have been governed by *one woman*, and that *the woman* is the *Princess Dowager of Wales*. If you doubt what I advance, appoint a committee for enquiring into her conduct, and I dare say, that you will find my assertion to be a fact.

MARCH 30. *On Wednesday last, in consequence of the great mob, and their riotous proceedings, when the members were going to the house, (least the civil power could not prevent disorder) a battalion of the First Regiment of Guards, in the Savoy Barracks and the Tilt-yard, were ordered to be in readiness to march, when the urgency of the occasion required their assistance.*—Fortunately *for the* military, *the Civil Officers did their* own *duty.*

On Thursday as the King was going from the Parliament house, a Gentleman cried out, "No Lord Mayor, no King" The Constables took him before the Justices at Guild-hall, where he told them he was a Citizen of London, and should not retract what he had said. After a little advice from Sir John Fielding, he was discharged.

The true friends of Liberty abhor all violent and illegal behaviour, even to the most obnoxious of the ministerial tribe. They could heartily have wished my Lord North had not been ill treated by the populace. As for the Hon. Mr. Fox, it is believed, that nobody is sorry that his clothes were dirted or his face begrimed; the Mob were only determined to make him as dirty without as he is within.

Every species of ministerial vengeance, we are told, is denounced by the Carlton-house Junto, against a popular Patriot, who has lately disobeyed the order of a great Assembly.(c)

March, 29. At a Special Meeting, it was Resolved by the SUPPORTERS of the BILL of RIGHTS

1. THAT a GRATIFICATION be given to JOHN WHEBLE, Printer of the MIDDLESEX JOURNAL; ROGER THOMPSON, Printer of the GAZETTEER; and JOHN MILLER, Printer of the LONDON EVENING-POST, for having appealed to the Laws of their Country, and not having betrayed, by their Submission, the RIGHTS of ENGLISHMEN.

2. That it is the Intention of this SOCIETY, That the Gratification to the Printers should extend to the Sum of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS to each.

April 1. On Saturday the Dukes of Manchester and Portland, the Marquis of Rockingham, Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord King, Sir Charles Saunders, Admiral Keppel, Sir James Pennyman, Bart. Mr. Dowdeswell, and Mr. Edmund Burke, attended by the two Sheriffs, Baker and Martin, waited on the Lord-Mayor and Mr. Alderman Oliver, at their apartments in the Tower, in order to express their regard for the persons of those gentlemen, & their intire disapprobation of those proceedings in which sentence was passed, without a full and fair discussion; and a most delicate question of constitutional law decided by inflicting a punishment upon Magistrates who pleaded the obligations of an oath, without a hearing of Council to their whole defence, whereby the foundations of parliamentary justice have been sapped, and the credit of the commercial city injured by the obstruction given to public business.

It is reported that silver coin is now privately buying up for the use of the Bank, in order to be tendered in payment, should certain threats of monied persons be carried into execution.

Wednesday night last the mob about the Parliament-House grew very outrageous, and insulted not only the members, but even the magistrates; for when the Justice Sherwood very spiritedly went in among them, and harrangued them, his hat was pulled off, and he was otherwise misused; and on his producing the riot-act, and assuring them if they did not immediately disperse, he would read it, they roared out, "Read, and be d——d, that's all we want!" They then threw mud and dirt in his face, and at all the magistrates, who were compelled to retire; and Mr. Sherwood being called to the bar of the House, he shewed how he and the other magistrates had been used, and after receiving the commands of the House to use their discretion in quelling the mob, he and the other magistrates, assisted by the Sheriffs, did (to their honor be it said) keep the peace afterwards, without any military aid whatsoever.—Would to God the Surry magistrates had done the like on a former occasion!

April 2. Last Saturday the House of Commons sat about an hour and a half, and then adjourned till Tuesday, April the 9th; so that they have adjourned beyond the day appointed for Mr. Wilkes's attendance, which was the 8th.

Yesterday policies were opened at several coffee-houses about the Royal Exchange, to receive five guineas to pay one hundred if the Spanish Ambassador does not leave this Court on or before the 25th inst. Very few chose to underwrite it.

Yesterday at noon a hearse, followed by two carts, was drawn through the city, and accompanied by a very great mob. In the first cart was the figure of the D. of W. and another of Lord B——e, attended by a Chimney-sweeper praying for them; in the second, the S——k——n and both the F——x's. They were dragged to Tower-hill, and there burnt.

There has not perhaps occurred of late years, a circumstance likely to produce so much altercation, and so much ground for political argument, as the late discharge of the three printers of news papers, by the Lord-mayor and two Aldermen of London, in direct opposition to the manifestos and mandates of the house of commons. That assembly will doubtless, with an inconquerable obstinacy, assert its priviledge in that full and plenary existence it now claims; the people, on the other hand, bold in their own defence, will firmly resist, and as firmly maintain those immunities and freedoms given them by Magna Charta, given them by the constitution, and fully confirmed by the form of government *legally* established in this kingdom.

The House of Commons have now more business (and that of a kind totally new to them) upon their hands, than they could have imagined at the commencement of the sessions; the present affair arising from the discharge of the printers, will be to them at once intricate and detrimental; the powers of a Spanish inquisition will not be suffered by the people without doors; they have been afforded an opportunity of having their eyes opened; the people know how far they may *legally* resist, and a *legal* resistance will be made in its fullest extent. The house must lose by the contest, and they may thank the ONSLOWS for their loss.

The most candid and dispassionate agree, that the proceedings of the lower assembly have been without method, and illegal: an English subject is by the constitution of his country allowed a trial by his equals for every pretended offence against the laws of his country; for one branch of the legislature, and that no court of judicature; to resolve itself at once into the triple capacity of plaintiff, judge, and jury, is as absurd as it is unjustifiable; and those who acknowledge what they term "the power of the house" to warrant their late proceedings, deserve to lose those invaluable priviledges every Englishman has a legal right to enjoy.

The Lord-mayor and the two Aldermen who discharged Mr. Miller, Mr. Wheble, and Mr. Thompson, have given the strongest and most convincing proof of their strict regard to that very important branch of their duty, "the preservation and defence of the liberty and property of the freemen and citizens of London." It is hoped, and not at all doubted, by every lover of freedom, but that at the next general election they will be three of the four members for the city, not brought in by a bought, venal majority, but by the unanimous and disinterested suffrages of the electors.

We hear that the Lieutenant of the Tower having sent his compliments to the Lord-Mayor, informing his Lordship that he is at liberty to walk about any where within the Tower walls, attended by a warden if he desired it; his Lordship returned him thanks for his kind offer; and added that he did not chuse to ask or accept of any favours; that he was satisfied with the apartments allotted him, and would continue within them till his discharge shall be ordered.

April 3. *Notwithstanding the reports spread in the the daily papers, for lucrative purposes, on an approaching rupture between England, France, and Spain, we can assure the public, that there is not at present the least foundation for such reports, but that there is the greatest reason to believe that peace will continue for a long time.*

The confinement of the Lord-Mayor puts a total stop to all plantation business, as every deed or conveyance executed here, must have the city seal to it in presence of the Lord Mayor.

So great has been the run on the Bank, since the commitment of the Lord Mayor and Mr. Alderman Oliver to the Tower, that betts were laid on Saturday last at New Lloyd's, to pay 30 guineas to receive 100, if Bank notes were not discounted *before the expiration of one Month.*

We are assured from authority, that private orders have been given for eight men of war of the line to be stationed in the Downs immediately. Admiral Buckle is to have the command.

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(1) vid Rise of y. Society pa. 478. Vol. 2.

(2) vid their Release pa. 511.

(a) vid, pa. 124. Vol. 2. (b) pa. 469. (c) Princess Dowager. (d) Her Palace. (e) Jn°. Wilkes, Esqr. (f) Speaker. (g) Sr. Fletcher Norton. (h) vid Magna Charta, pa. 790. Vol. 2. (i) His Name is Brass Crosby.